SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING COURNALS UPON CUBRENT TOPICS-COMPILED BYERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Fright of the Republicans.

From the N. Y. Worts.

The Republicans dare not have Congress adjourn, lest their negro reconstruction should topple into ruins as soon as the members return to their homes. Before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, there was a general understanding that Congress would adjourn about the middle of July, but a change has come over the spirit of their The members are auxious to disperse and look after their political prospects, but their confidence is so shaken in the stability of their negro reconstruction that they fear to leave its bedside. They watch over it like nurses in a sick-room.

When the Chicago Convention met it congratulated the country, in its platform, on the assured and triumphant success of the reconstruction policy. We regarded those congra-tulations at the time as hollow and ridiculous, and the flutter of alarm into which the party is now thrown proves that we did not misjudge. The following despatch to an evening paper is one of the many symptoms of uneasiness and

Special Despatch to the Evening Post,

WASHINGTON, July 23 -A meeting of Southern men, including most of the new members of Congress, with a legates from Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia was need at the Washos House this morning, to decide what legislation is needed by the South before Congress may safely adjourn.

safely adjourn.

The meeting was addressed by General Fremont, who said it would be highly injudicious for Congress to adjust a without leaving additional protection for the newly-constituted gov-

remments in the South.

Resolutions were adopted which asked legislation authorizing an election in Virginia, and for investigation of francs in the Mississippi election, or the institution of provisional loyal governments in these States. A resolution for imperchanent of the President, the articles to be based on his recent veto message, is pending so ion at an adjournment of the meeting to be held to night.

A new impeachment of the President, a new patching up of the Reconstruction acts, and a prolonged session of Copgress, are deemed necessary to the salvation of the political party which so lately bore itself with an air of insolent triumph! Their fears are well-founded. Their reconstructed State governments bid fair

to "return to pisgue the inventors." Congress will adjourn and leave things as they stand, every Southern State can be carried for the Democratic ticket, and if Congress should prevent the counting of the votes, the superiority of numbers demonstrated at the polls will constitute a preponderance of physical strength against which it will be vain to contend. Since our Convention, the Republicans understand that the Democratic party is thoroughly in earnest, and is determined to bring this reconstruction business to an immediate crisis. No outery about "revolution" will deter the Democratic party from doing its whole duty. We have borne with patience much that we would not have borne at all, but for the expectation of relief in this Presidential election. The time has now come when a majority of the people of the whole country will assert their right to control the Government of the country. If the Republican party are a majority of the whole country, we will submit; if they are not a majority of the whole adult male population, they shall submit, or else "we will know the reason why." If they exclude us from the polls, or refuse to count our votes, we shall be none the less a majority in consequence of such exclusion, and being a majority, and having the preponderance of physical strength, the Democratic party will not be found so wanting in manhood as to be ruled by a reckless, usurping minority. The Democratic party has been a majority of the whole people for the last two years, and as we are pretty certain to remain so until November, it may as well be understood that we shall not thereafter permit the minority to continue their violations of the Constitution. If they refuse to count our votes at the polling places, we

The newest project of Congress is an attempt to prevent our coming to a knowledge of our own numbers, by causing the election to be conducted under a reign of terror. Arms are to be sent to all the States and given out by the radical Governors to overawe Democrats and prevent their voting. Senator Hendricks' exposure of the design of this bill is well worth

have arithmetic enough to count our own

reproducing:-

sinewy arms.

Mr. Hendricks, Dem. (Ind.), in reply to the remarks which had been made, said that he considered this a most dangerous bill, because It proposed to arm one positical party against another. It placed the courroi of the arms to be distributed with the Governors of the States designated, and this, too, immediately before the Presidential election. In regard to the ratio of distribution, he asked what Maine wanted with 7000 muskets, Massachusetts with 12,000, and Indiana with 13 000? And in order to illustrate his argument, he referred to the fact that the Governor of Indiana, being a capdidate for re-election, those being a cardidate for re-election, those arms, placed at his disposal, could be used according to his slesign and pleasure. And so with the other States. He commented on the action of the Senate, last Dight, in rejecting Mr. Vicaers' amendment, providing that the discribution of arms etc., shall not take pisce prior to the first of January, units the President sault dem it necessary for the prevention of disturbance in the Southern States. This fact, he remarked, was significant of the design of the bill. Arms were to be distributed to all the States with the exception of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and these states were omitted because there was to be no election there. Therefore, he argued that the only purpose of this distribution of arms before the election was to make a military force out of one party to overawe the other, and thus control the election. All he asked was a fair control the election. All he asked was a fair election, and that the people may vote without hindrance, governed by their own judgment. Gen Grant had said, in the last sentence of his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, "We want peace. Let us have peace," All parties should desire this, and quiet peace." All parties should desire this, and quiet in the country. After this expression of the desire for peace on the part of the candidate of the Republican party, we find here a fire-brand—a measure calculated to excite passion and produce strife and perhaps bloodshed. With a measure so threatening and dangerous in its character, the people would be slow to believe that that party desired peace. He hoped that the President would exercise the power he possessed to prevent this bill from becoming a law. sessed to prevent this bill from becoming a law. The President owed this not only to his consti-tutional duty, but to the peace and quiet of the country. He should defeat a measure so full of country. He should defeat a measure a con-peril to the country, and which invited a con-fliet between the whites and blacks.

The proposal of the Republicans to resort to such means of success, shows how little hope they have if they permit a fair election.

The Bond Question.

From the N. Y. Times. Enough has transpired in the debates on the Funding bill to prove the impolicy of leaving the bond question in its present shape. It is no longer a party question, or one in which it is safe to ignore wide differences of opinion among those who usually act together. The declarations of Mr. Stevens in the House are not materially in advance of Mr. Morton's in the Senate. And the remark of Mr. Boutwell, on Tuesday, that "according to the terms of the act of 1862, it does not appear beyond all cavil that we may not pay the bonds in greenbacks," has its saying that counterpart in the testimony of Mr. Sherman

when introducing his scheme some months I Both are signs which it were criminal to We may pronounce both Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Sherman wrong, but by no dog-matism can we escape the fact that legislators, whose desire is to preserve unsullied the national integrity, confess the possibility of doubts as to the precise extent of the oreditors' claim.

The controversy is not simply unfortunate. It ought not to have been allowed to arise; nor would it have arisen had Congress found time sooner to adjust financial affairs on a proper basis. Whatever may be said in regard to the exact import of the contract, there can be no doubt that when the issue of bonds was authorized, Congress entertained an honest hope that before they reached matarity specie payment will have been resumed. There was no desire in any quarter to redeem the bonds in a depreciated currency, and no expectation that the point would ever come up in this shape for settlement. Nor did anything occur to necessitate its consideration. The time when it will become a necessity is several years hence; and under ordinary circumstances the prudent course would have been to leave the question of paper or gold to be answered at the maturity of the bonds. Ere then, we may reasonably suppose, the disappearance of all difference in value between currency and coin would obviate everything like the present

But, wisely or unwisely, the question has been raised, and in one way or another must be met. How? is the query which Congress is trying to answer with an indifferent pros-pect of success. The method originally suggested was the passage of a resolution affirm-ing the obligation to pay the Five-twenties in gold. But the carrying of such a resolution is clearly impossible. We doubt whether the Senate would adopt it, and the House we are sure would not. Equally certain is it that any proposal to increase the amount of greenbacks, with the view of paying off the debt, would fail. For this, at least, let us be thankful. The only apparently available method is that of funding; and, for many reasons, we trust that the two Houses will not allow the opportunity to go over without an earnest effort to agree upon some basis that shall remove the whole question from the arena of

Whatever popular feeling exists on the subect may be traced to impatience under oppressive taxation. The outery for taxation of the bends is undoubtedly attributable to this circumstance; and so, also, to a considerable extent, is the clamor for payment in greenbacks. By issuing bonds at five or four per cent. interest, according to duration, a larger saving may be effected than is attainable by any other measure, while by making the new bonds specifically payable in coin, an inducement is offered which prudent holders of the present bonds should not long neglect.

A strong effort on the part of both House and Senate to reach some ground of agreement is, then, desirable, as well to lighten the burdens of the tax-payers as to close permanently a contest which vitally affects the public credit. It is possible thus to reduce the expenditure on account of interest not less than one-fith or even one third-say, on au average, one-fourth-of the present amount. No other available plan of retrenchment compares with this in ease or efficiency.

Something is due, moreover, to the exigencies of the public credit. Just now, two serious dangers menace the country. One is the possible creation of difficulty in the Southern States by an attempt on the part of the President to carry out the Blair doctrine. The other is the development of prevailing distrust in forms productive of financial disaster. The former of these contingencies seems to be realized at Washington, and Congress will scarcely separate until it has made adequate provision against anything which Mr. Johnson, with the help of the Democracy, may at-The financial exigency is, little less urgent, and it behooves Congress to strengthen public confidence by adjusting the bond question in a manner mutually advantageous to the country and its creditors. Nothing would help repudiation half so much as a panic arising from the tears of foreign bondholders, and the consequent jump in the gold market. And it is the duty of Congress to use the means at its command to prevent a calamity second only to the success of the Johnson-Blair programme. The country cannot afford to keep the bond question open.

The Recusant Senators.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The New York Times is not pleased with the Tribune for what it calls our attacks upon Senators who voted against impeachment. do not desire to attack any Senator for his vote upon impeachment. It the Times would read the Tribune carefully it would find that our whole aim has been to see that these Senators received ample justice. They did President Johnson a great service, and in the interest of fair play we demand that the President shall pay his debts, and that the Senate shall help him to do so by confirming his nomi-Thus we have done all we could to secure to the father-in-law of one of the Senatora the place of Commissioner of Patents, and we beartily join with the Times in denouncing the effort to prevent his appointment as "partisau malignity." We supported the nomi-nation of Mr. Evarts, we were pained beyond expression to find Mr. Stanbery rejected, and we have supported Mr. Nelson for every place in the gift of the Government, from the Governorship of Alaska to the Secretaryship of State. We further give notice that we shall insist that every efficer whose name President Johnson rends in to oblige any of these Senators or their families shall be promptly confirmed. We were proud to notice that, notwithstanding these Senators had ceased all personal relations with President Johnson because of his attacks upon the Constitution, immediately upon the failure of impeachment they renewed the intimacy, and made themselves agreeable at the White House. We looked upon this as an evidence of harmony, and as an indication that if the President was slow to fulfil his part of the bargam, they would not be slow to hold him to it. Far be it from us to attack these gentlemen, or to say one word to their discomfort. But we trust the Times will admonish them to be as moderate as we are. It is not long since Mr. Fessenden wrote a letter full of bitter invective, characterizing the Republican press as "unscrupulous, familiar with detraction, believers in neither public nor private virtue, or, if believers, considering both as out of place in politics." Mr. Trumbull

makes all the appointments they demand. What more can we do? We certainly cannot join with the Tim es in

also gave us a letter filled with mysterious in-

sinuations and threats. The speech of Mr. Ross was in the same vein. Mr. Fowler de-

nonnced General Butler and General Logan;

and Mr. Henderson, not long since, in secret

session of the Senate, assailed General Butler

in a speech which we have not yet heard that

he intends to deliver in an open session of that

body. The difficulty, therefore, is not with

the Tribune, but with the Senators themselves.

They invite abuse by indulging in it. We are

willing to let them alone, to give them all the

credit they deserve, to honor them for their

Roman virtue, and to see that Andy Johnson

"They have asserted, in the grandest manner

ever known in America, their personal inde-pendence, the independence of the Senate, the rights of conscience and private judgment, and their own honor. Forever distinguished in the most honorable way among Regulvican Se-nators will be the names of Trumbull, Fessen-"en, Ross, Henderson, Grimes, Fowler, and Van Winkle."

- For us to say this will be to reflect upon such Senators as Sumuer, Morgan, Conkling, Sherman, Morton, Cameron, Anthony, Sprague, etc., all of whom are distinguished in an honorable way among Republican Sena-The seven Senators are all great men, bonorable men, conscientious men. But then they do not embrace all the honor, grandeur, and conscience of the Senate; and it is because we hesitate to say this that the Times is dis-

Rebel Anxiety and Patriot Fidelity.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. We cannot too highly commend the anxiety of ex-Rebel officers and soldiers to save the country. To be sure, only seven years ago hundreds of them abandoned their allegiance to the Union, violated their military oaths, forsook the Government which had fostered them, and bore arms against it. There is a physiological theory, that every seven years the entire human structure changes and is made over. If this be so, the men who broke faith in 1861, are not the men who now make these frantic appeals. They bear the same names and look as erst they did, barring the ravages of time, but there is no particle of flesh, or bone, or blood in them, which was there in 1861. Perhaps they hope, by this metamorphosis, to excuse themselves, and to claim

non-identity with the past. One of these "Union savers" is General Buckner, who was induced to "git up and git" from Fort Donelson when Grant appeared there one fine day in 1862, and now this fugi-tive, coming North, finds Grant again arrayed against him. So he goes into the Democratic Convention, and declares that he is in harmony "with every brave soldier in the effort to rescue the Constitution from indignity or violation." And the members of the Convention, who have never forgiven Grant for chasing Buckner from his standpoint of hostility to the Constitution, applauded the latter's speech, and welcomed him back to the ranks from which he had been temporarily separated.

The Democrats, however, are not the only persons who have "their say" in this matter. There are returned Union soldiers who demand a hearing, and they long since set their seal of condemnation, not only upon Rebels in the field, but upon the Pendietous and Seymours, and all their kith and kin, who remained in the rear, and who either firmly opposed the war for the Union or insidiously endeavored to sap the strength of the forces arrayed in behalf of the Government.

Once upon a time, during the war, the Indiana so diers made an address in which they expressed their sentiments upon the situation. Among other things, they said: -

We appect to come home some day. We will etther come home triumphantly rejuicing over the accomplishment of the object for which we have already endured so much, or we will come numit lated and disheariened at our defeat, and the consequent desolation of our country and our homes. In either event, we will remember and honor those who have aided and encour-aged us by their influence at home and will visit those who have sought to defeat us with a ret button proper ionate to the extent of the evil they have brought upon us and our country.

This is the sentiment which actuates ninetenths of all the "boys in bine," and they will keep their word. They have good memories, and they will mete out to those in front or rear, "who sought to defeat them," the retribution that is appropriate to such a monstrous

Let the Democracy summon the Rebel chieftains to their platforms to sustain the cause of Seymour and Blair; let them name for the bighest positions in their confidence the men who looked listlessly on while rebellion stalked over the land, or who gave aid and comfort to secession, and the "boys in blue" will be on hand to meet them and to overwhelm them at the polls.

President Johnson and Tammany Hall. From the N. Y. Herald.

If ever without a party at his back there was a happy man in the White House it was John Tyler; if there has ever been a man in the White House who has unnecessarily and profitlessly kept himself in hot water in search of a party, it is Andrew Johnson. From his first message to Congress in December, 1865, down to this day he has thus kept himself in hot water. But there was a method in his madness and an object in his conflict with Congress from the beginning, which, though a long time a mystery to many inquiring minds, is at length as completely solved as the problems of the sources and the annual overflow of the Nile. We have only to assume that from the date of his rupture with "Old Thad. Stevens" Mr. Johnson began to work for the Democratic nomination of 1868. in order to get a perfect solution of his hereio and persistent struggle for State rights and the Constitution.

His first positive and unqualified movement in this direction was in the Philadelphia Johnson conservative experimental national Convention of August, 1866 (see Mr. Raymond's speech), and that was a failure. His next adventure, a month later, was in that famous pilgrimage to the tomb of Douglas, 'swinging round the circle," and that was a failure; for in the State elections which followed "my policy" against the fourteenth amendment policy of Congress was voted down from Maine to California. In 1867, in consequence of the departure of Congress from said fourteenth amendment and the adoption of the military and universal negro suffrage policy of Scuthern reconstruction, a popular reaction set in against the Republican party from Connecticut to the Pacific, and Mr. Johnson rejoiced greatly thereat in his mes-esges to Congress. He was getting to the windward of his enemies. In 1868, unani-mously sustained by the Democracy in Congress and throughout the country against the radicals and in the matter of impeachment, he had some ground for the impression, with his acquittal, that the Democrats, in casting about for their most available candidate, would be inevitably drawn, as their only alternative, to Andrew Johnson, the man who had done more to bring them out of the Dismal Swamp and to put them on their legs again than all their party leaders and managers put together.

Party conventions, however, like republics, are ungrateful. The recent proceedings in Tammany Hall have thoroughly convinced Mr. Johnson that this is true. The shock, however, thus sustained, instead of diverting his mind to the consolations of religion or losophy, seems to have awakened in the President something of the direful wrath of King Theodorus. Hs will trifle no longer with pre tended friends, but will slay them right and left. A certain letter from Washington in yesterday's Herald upon the subject shows that he has no more fish to fry in Tammany Hall, and that he is no longer in the mood to turn the grindstone to grind the axes and tomahawks of the Tammany sachems. It appears, in short, that Mr. Johnson has not yet made up his mind whether to take a hand in this Presidential conflict or to stand aloof, a nentral spectator, like the Tennessee hunter in the deadly struggle between his wife and the

bear. The Democratic politicians, it further appears, are becoming uneasy at this attitude of Achilles in his tent. They want him to come out. They had employed several alroit peacemakers to bring him out, but all to no purpose, when, as the story goes, the anxious Sam. Tilden, of New York, felt it necessary to come to the rescue; that he accordingly despatched to Washington, by the owl train, the discreet and trusty John D. Van Buren (a name, which would gratefully recall that of the lamented John Van Buren) to have a talk with Mr. Johnson. Colonel Van Baren in due time appeared at the White House, and, hav-ing cleared the way, frankly stated that his object was "to discover what aid the President would give to the Democratic party to secure the State of New York."

This was a poser; but what was the President's answer? According to our correspondent in the premises Mr. Johnson replied:-Colonel Van Buren, some time ago Governor Seymour declared that the very best thing that could happen for the country would be the removal of the President by Congress. I do not forget that, sir; and, believe me now, sir, that I have no desire to be found flying at the tail of Governor Seymour's kite. To the Democracy of New York I owe nothing. They have been controlled by a newspaper clique, which have never been friendly to me, and therefore I can see no reason why I should go out of my way to assist them."

Now, assuming this report to be substantially true (and we have no reason to doubt it), there is a rupture between the President and Tammany Hall as complete as that which broke up the old political firm of Seward, Weed, and Greeley. The newspaper clique referred to by Mr. Johnson have done the bush ness. They have been using him only to betray him; they have been playing upon his confidence and credulity, and he has found it out. Not a voice from New York in the Demecratic Convention, in all those twenty-two ballotings, pronounced the name of Andrew Johnson. That was enough. What further interest has Mr. Johnson in the New York I emocracy? Can any one tell? We see, indeed, that his contempt for these party nominating conventions, since these unexpected proceedings at Tammany Hall, is such that he proposes to amend the Federal Constitution in order to head off these assemblages of juggling politicians hereafer, and to give the people a chance in behalf of their favorites.

To sum up the whole case, Mr. Johnson, with heavier odds against him, has played the role for another term of Tyler and Fillmore, and, like them, he has failed in it. The best that he can now do is to imitate the sound philosophy of Tyler in the resolution to take he world easy and the cares of State, to let the politicians help themselves, and to devote his leisure hours to some useful instructions on all such ungrateful deceivers and jugglers as those of Tammany Hall for the benefit of the rising generation.

Our German Voters. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Zanesville Germania repudiates the l'ammany nominations and platform, and declares that they were "only the work of a wide and broad-spun secret political clique." They were not, it declares, "the expression of the Democracy, but the work of August Belmont,

of New York" It adds :-"The people expected this Convention to form a renewed, newly-made, vigorous Democracy, under whose wing upright Democrats and mo derate Republicans could associate, and which would set aside the old wire-pullers of the party, but how were they cheated.

"A Vallandigham was first to bring the nomination of Seymour on the carpet. A notorious Rebel General Forrest, a Wade Hampton, and more of the same calling, from the pullform

more of the same ca irre, frame the platform, give the key note and play the big bass flddle, and the Indocent delegates dance around the lines faitus, and like bugs, burn their wings. A F. Blair, who had long ago stood in a miserable light, is put at the head, as if he had through his Rebel letter to the Convention not only re-caved perfect remission for his sins, but also eatned full grace. Such acts as these certainly are greatly an

planded by Rebels, but received with great in-dignation on the part of War Democrats, who, finding themselves deceived, will again themselves loose from the party enacting them."

The Germania then proceeds to ask, "can patriots stand it with calm blood, to be thus humbugged by the politicians, and, like the greenhorns, say to this political finesse, "Yea and amen?"

The above undoubtedly gives expression to the views entertained by Germans all over this country. The liberty-loving ideas and views which they brought with them from the fatherland have naturally carried them into the Republican party, and if, through local causes or legislation, they have been alienated and strayed into the Democratic fold, they will now return. The same patriotic Teutons who followed Lyon and Blair with such enthusiasm to the field, and saved Missouri, will now, with equal unanimity, repudiate at the polls the apostacy and recreancy of the latter.

It is gratifying to note the harmony and enthusiasm for Grant now prevailing among the Germans of this city and State, and the return of those who, through sumptuary legislation and Tribune fanaticism and abuse, have been temporarily alienated from us. Dr. Frederick Schultz, President of the Grant and Colfax Club of New York city and county is about to make a tour through the State, with a view to bring the organization into close connection with the German Republicans, and of all the cities and towns. Our republican friends should everywhere extend a warm reception to him, and co-operate with him in the good cause which he is about to undertake. that is required is barmony, zeal, and work, to overcome the fifty thousand Democratic majority under which the Empire State now staggers, and place her once more at the head of the Republican column.

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gard of everything conceivable, must not be criticized by figures, tables, and "stubborn" The poem and the music ought to have

stopped here. They reach their loftiest strain at this point.

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CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Chac; pages, imported and for sale by JAB EN CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and HIGRANITE Street, CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLO-ria" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 411 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street. CARSTAIRS' OLIVE CIL.-AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Would invite particular attention to their large and

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES of American and Foreign Makers of thefunest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent & Second, for horse timing.

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ETTTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety-newest patterns. . BOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridai presents; Piated-ware, etc.
Revalcing done in the best manner, and war-ranted.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M. 6. W. RUSSELL.

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Sliver Ware, No. 22 North SIXTH Street, *

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A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AT THE OLD STAND, .E. CORNER PIPTH AND CHESNUT STS. And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and ibersily bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELKY.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1868, 6 8 wim2m

EWELRY! JEWELRY! S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS. WRICCINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut)
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We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to
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WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS,
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We keep always on hand an assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES! Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all was mated to give complete satisfaction, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,

South Amboy, N. J.